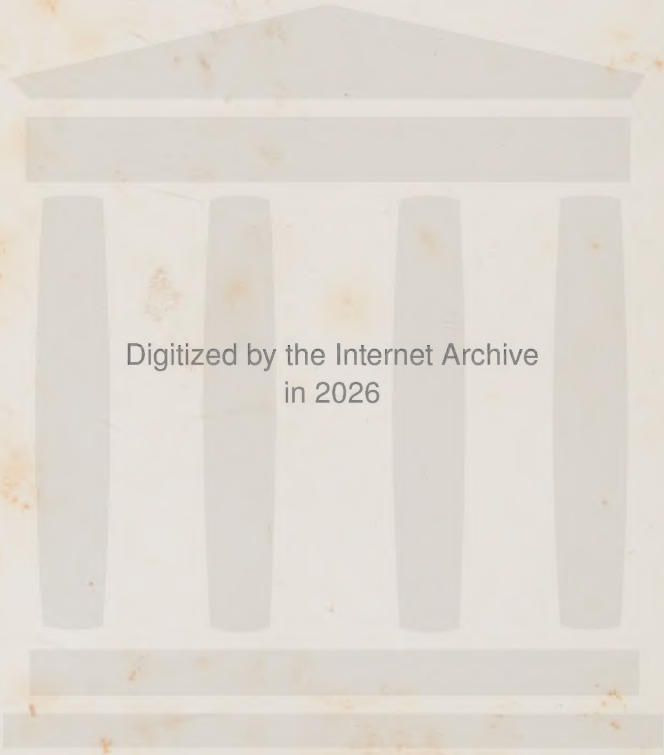
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Roslin Castle, Edinburghshire.

Pl. I.

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THE

Antiquarian Itinerary,

COMPRISING SPECIMENS OF

ARCHITECTURE,

MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, AND DOMESTIC;

With other Vestiges of

ANTIQUITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. II.

London:

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ROSLIN CASTLE AND CHAPEL, EDINBURGHSHIRE, NORTH BRITAIN.

THE parish of Laswade, in which the subjects of the present description are situated, is esteemed one of the most picturesque and romantic in the South of Scotland. The North Esk has a most beautiful current for several miles through its district; and on the banks of that river are to be seen many of those favoured spots, which nature and art have combined to adorn to an uncommon degree. The winding course of the river, appearing often to lose itself among the rocks; its banks, which are remarkably bold and finely wooded; the huge pieces of rock seen projecting at proper intervals from among the trees, form an assemblage of graceful landscape not easily to be surpassed.

The political circumstances of Laswade have produced to it also the most beneficial results. Manufactures have been encouraged; improvements have been increasing, so as to demand a constant supply of industry, to which the population of the district have sensibly acceded: these accordant mediums of profit have induced the residence of the higher classes of gentry; so that along the banks of the river is a constant succession of houses belonging to the nobility and other exalted characters; particularly Melville Castle, the seat of lord viscount Melville, and Marisbank, the seat of sir John Clerk, of Pennycuick, near which is a mount of earth, said to have been a Roman station.

Laswade gave life to the famous William Drummond, who was born at Hawthornden, 1585, and was author of the history, containing the reigns of the five first Jameses, kings of Scotland. Mr. Drummond died of grief for the unhappy fate of Charles I. and was buried in his family aisle in Laswade church, December, 1649.

The parish of Laswade is, however, only accidentally the district in which Roslin is situated, that parish being enlarged after the Reformation by the addition of the greater portions of the parishes of Melville and Pentland; in the latter of which the lordship of Roslin was then situated. Thus, when the parish of Pentland was suppressed, the barony of Roslin, the lands of Pentland, and other districts of that parish, were annexed to Laswade, and they at present form the western division of Laswade parish.

The particular history of Roslin being so connected with that of the noble family of Sinclair, an account of that family

is indispensable towards its illustration. The family of Sinclair, or St. Clair, (de Sancto Claro,) came over from Normandy with William I. of England, into Britain. Two branches of this house settled in Scotland during the 12th century, and were distinguished as the Sinclairs of Roslin and the Sinclairs of Hermondstown.

Sir William de Sancto Claro, the progenitor of the first branch, in the reign of David I. of Scotland, obtained of that monarch the manor of Roslin. His son, sir William of Roslin, obtained a confirmation of the barony in 1180, and also acquired the lands of Balormin, from the monks of Newbottle, on payment of one mark yearly, *bonorum sterlingorum*. His son, sir Henry Sinclair, of Roslin, was witness to many donations of Alexander II. to religious houses. Sir William Sinclair, his successor, witnessed, in 1243, donations to the monastery of Newbottle. His son, sir William Sinclair, of Roslin, was, in 1271, appointed sheriff of the county of Edinburgh for life, by a charter of confirmation from Alexander III. He also had a charter of confirmation from the same prince in 1279-80, of the lands and barony of Roslin, Catticune, &c. for half a knight's fee. He sat in the parliament at Scone, in 1283-4, when the succession of the crown was settled, in the event of the demise of Alexander III. He was one of the commissioners sent to France to provide a consort for Alexander, and returned with Joleta, daughter of the earl of Dreux, who was married to that king.

Sir William was also one of the nominees on the part of Baliol, in the competition for the crown of Scotland in 1292; swore fealty to Edward I. in the month of June; and was

present twice during the same year, when Baliol did homage to Edward. He was employed by the latter monarch to pay certain sums to Eric, king of Norway, and was also summoned to attend Edward into France in 1294, and died in 1300, leaving three sons.

Sir Henry Roslin swore fealty to Edward I. and was considered by Edward II. so much attached to that prince's interests, as in 1308 to be joined in a commission to suppress the Scottish rebels. He obtained from Robert I. in the year 1316-17, a grant of all his royal domains in the moor of Pentland, in free warren, for the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee. He was one of the patriots who signed a letter to the pope, in 1220, asserting the independence of Scotland.

Sir William of Roslin, his son, accompanied sir James Douglas on his expedition to the Holy Land, with the heart of king Robert, and was, in 1330, with sir James, killed in Spain, leaving an infant son.

Sir William of Roslin, who married Isabel, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Malise, earl of Strathearn, Caithness, and Orkney; by which marriage he united to his family the earldom of Orkney, to which

Sir Henry of Roslin, his eldest son, laid claim, and his claim was admitted by Hakon VI. king of Norway, in 1379, but under extraordinary conditions. A safe conduct was granted to this nobleman, under the title of *Comes Orchadiæ, et Dominus de Roslyne*, to come into England with twenty-four persons in his retinue. Robert III. granted to this earl a charter of his Castlewards of Pentland and Roslin.

Sir Henry of Roslin, second earl of Orkney, and admiral of Scotland. His son,

Sir William, of Roslin, the third earl of Orkney, and admiral of Scotland, was one of the hostages for James I. when permitted to visit Scotland in 1421, and was allowed to meet his sovereign at Durham; he also conveyed the princess Margaret to France, in 1436. In the year 1446, he founded the collegiate church at Roslin, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers, and endowed it with considerable revenues. He was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland in 1454, and the next year had a grant of the earldom of Caithness, as a compensation of a claim of right which he and his heirs had to the lordship of Niddisdale. Among other honours, he was appointed ambassador to England in 1461.

James III. having acquired the islands of Orkney in marriage with Margaret of Denmark, the earl of Orkney resigned his earldom into his sovereign's hands, and in 1471, it was, by act of parliament, annexed to the Scottish crown; but in recompense to the above nobleman for his right to the earldom of Orkney, the king granted to him, in 1470, the castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, and lands appertaining to that lordship. He was now styled earl of Caithness and lord Sinclair; and had a safe conduct, as ambassador, in 1471, to England.

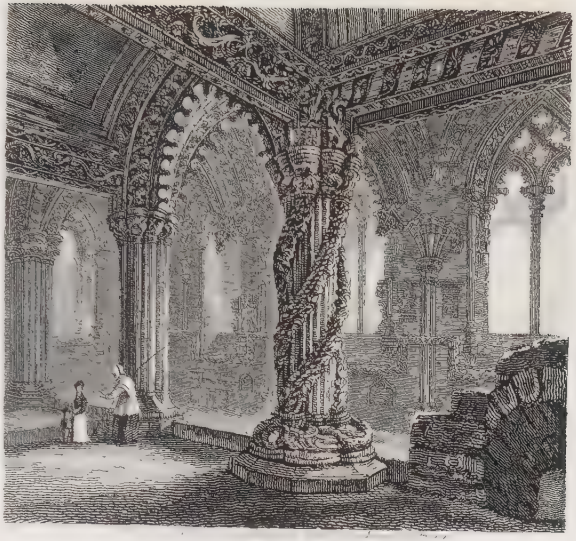
In the year 1476, he resigned the earldom of Caithness in favour of William Sinclair, his first son by his second marriage, who, in consequence, obtained a charter of that earldom.

By his first lady, the eldest daughter of Archibald, fourth

earl of Douglas, he had a son, William of Newburgh, ancestor of Lord Sinclair, and a daughter.

By his second lady, Marjery Sutherland, of Dunbeath, he had William, earl of Caithness, and other sons and daughters; among these was

Sir Oliver Sinclair, upon whom his father settled all his estates south of the Tay, of which he had a charter on the 10th of December, 1476. "But," says Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, II. 339, "after his father's death, his eldest brother, William Sinclair, of Newburgh, raised a reduction of that settlement. A compromise was entered into. Sir Oliver gave over to William the lands of Cousland, in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh; the barony of Dysart castle, and lands of Ravenscraig, Dulbo, Carbary, and Wilstoun, in Fife; and on the other hand, William Sinclair of Newburgh, and his eldest son, Henry, on the 9th of February, 1481-2, renounced all title to the barony of Roslin, the lands of Pentland, Pentlandmoor, Morton, and Morton Hall, in Edinburghshire, and the barony of Herbertshire, in Stirlingshire. From him descended the respectable house of Roslin, as detailed in Douglas's Baronage, p. 246 to 249, the direct line of which terminated in William Sinclair, of Roslin, *vir priscæ virtutis*, who died in 1778, aged 78. Descended from an ancient and illustrious house, whose heroes have often bled in their country's cause, he inherited their intrepid spirit, united with the milder virtues of humanity, and the polished manners of a gentleman. Athletic and active, he delighted in all the manly exercises, and in all of them excelled most of his contemporaries. Ardent in his pursuits, he steadily



persevered in promoting the interests of every public society, whether of business or amusement, of which he was a member, and thereby justly obtained pre-eminence in each."

Respecting the more minute history of Roslin Castle, having very little to assist our research, we must content ourselves by coinciding with Mr. Grose's opinion, that "when about the year 1100, after the first William Sinclair had obtained the greatest part of the lands belonging to the barony of Roslin from Malcolm Canmore, and as the building of castles at that period was much in vogue, it is not improbable but that some castle might have been built by the first possessor, though not the structure of which we are about to describe the remains, great part of which, if one may judge of its style, being of very modern date. Little occurs in the history of the castle previously to the year 1455, when it is recorded that it was the place of confinement of Sir James Hamilton, under the ward of Sinclair, earl of Orkney, by James II.; but after some time, he was released and taken into favour."

Sir William Sinclair, the founder of the chapel, lived in great state in the castle. We insert the following extract from Hay:—"About that time (i. e. the building of the chapel, A. D. 1440), the town of Roslin being next to Edinburgh and Haddington, in East Lothian, became very populous, by the great concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors that resorted to this prince, at his palace of the castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; lord Dirleton being his master of household, lord Borthwich his cup-bearer, and lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence they had deputies to

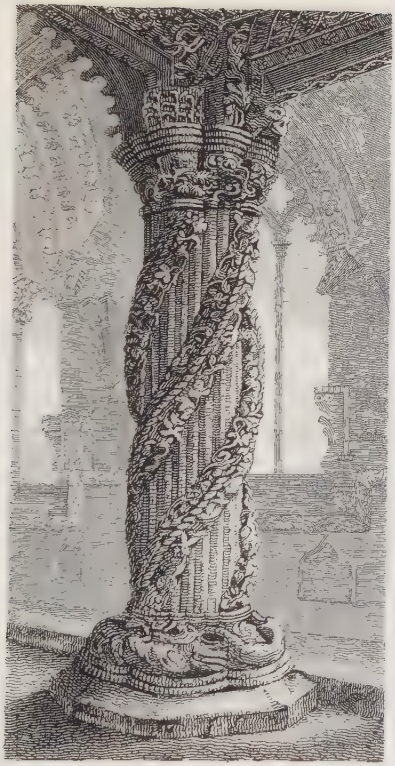
attend, viz. Stewart, laird of Drumlanrig, Tweddie, laird of Drumerline, and Sandilands, laird of Calder. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reigns of James I. and II.—His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by seventy-five gentlewomen, whereof fifty-three were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold, and other ornaments; and was attended by two hundred riding gentlemen in all her journeys; and if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of the Black Friars' Wynd, eighty torches were carried before her."

In 1544, Roslin Castle, with that of Craig Millar, and the town of Leith, as well as the city of Edinburgh, and every habitable place within seven miles' compass, was destroyed by the English army, sent by Henry VIII. Most of the buildings must consequently have been erected since that period.

The next injury which this domain sustained, was on the 11th of December, 1681, when the castle, and the adjacent chapel, were plundered by a furious mob, chiefly tenants and inhabitants of the barony, probably in resentment to their lord, James Sinclair, "a great loyalist, who suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the interest of the royal family, whereby he greatly encumbered his estate."

After the various accounts which have been given of this celebrated castle and chapel, little remains for us to say, but merely to conclude our present summary by a sketch of the situation and state of those structures.

The castle stands on an almost insulated rock, in a delightful



Ornamented Pillar, Roslin Chapel.

Published for the Proprietors Dec.1.1785 by W.Tho

valley, near the northern bank of the Esk, which pursues its course through a deep rocky bed, wooded to the water's edge —a situation inconceivably romantic and pleasant, but ill-chosen for a fortress of defence, as it is surrounded by superior hills, on both sides of the river. Its approach is on the east side, by an arch, over a deep gulley, to a gate formerly very strong. On the right of this gate are remains of arches, buttresses, and pieces of decayed wall. Part of the castle, on which is the date 1563, has been converted to a gardener's dwelling, in whose grounds are strawberries, rendered famous for their beauty and taste. Through part of the castle is a descent of many stone steps into the garden; and in this descent is a spacious kitchen, in which are three fire-places. At a small distance north-west of the castle, are the gable ends of Pentland parish church, with trees growing in the aisles of that desolated fabric, which is still used as a place of burial, and adds to the solemnity of the scene.

The chapel is surrounded by a handsome stone wall, its entrance on the north side. The structure has two doors; one on the north, the other on the south side. Its height within, from the floor of the high arched roof, is forty feet eight inches; the breadth, thirty-four feet eight inches; and the length, sixty-eight feet. The crypt, to which there is a descent of twenty steps, is partly subterraneous and partly above ground, owing to the sudden declivity of the hill. Its height is fifteen feet; breadth, fourteen feet; and length, thirty-six feet; the light is conveyed through a single window. This crypt was built by the founder's first lady.

The whole fabric is profusely decorated with sculpture,

both externally and internally; on the outside are niches, probably for statues of saints. The division of the interior is by seven columns on each side, forming a nave, and two aisles, with pointed arches, and above the nave on each side is a row of windows. The roof, capitals, key-stones, and architraves, are all covered with carved flowers, foliage, passages of sacred history, texts of scripture, and grotesque figures; the whole executed with astonishing neatness. The pillar, by some called the *apprentice's pillar*, concerning which there is a very improbable tradition, is with more likelihood denominated the "*Prince's pillar*," in compliment to the founder. Of this we shall detail a minute description, from one who wrote particularly from inspection.—"It has, on the base of it, several dragons, in the strongest or first kind of *basso-relievo*, as one can easily thrust a finger or two between some parts of the dragon and the base. The dragons are chained by the heads, and twisted into one another. This beautiful pillar has round it, from base to capital, waving in the spiral way, four wreaths of the most curious sculpture of flower-work and foliage, the workmanship of each being different, and the centre of each wreath distant from that of the neighbouring one a foot and a half. So exquisitely fine are these wreathings, that I can resemble them to nothing else but Brussels lace. The ornaments upon the capital of this pillar are, the story of Abraham offering up Isaac; a man blowing on a Highland bagpipe, with another man lying by him; and on the architrave joining it to the smaller one on the south wall, with your face to the east, and to the entry of the sacristy, you read the following inscription in old Gothic

characters, thus—*Forte est vinum, fortior est Rex, fortiores sunt mulieres: super omnia vincit veritas.*—Esdras, ch. iii. ver. 4." It should have been 1 Esdras iii. 10, 11, 12.

Having dilated as far as the limits of the work will allow, it only remains, by way of conclusion, to insert the following poetical extract from "A Journey to the Highlands of Scotland," as completely descriptive of Roslin Castle and Chapel:—

Esk, murmuring through the dusky pines,
Reflects the moon's mist-mantled beam;
And fancy chills where'er it shines,
To see pale ghosts obscurely gleam.

Not so the night, that in thy halls
Once, Roslin, danced in joy along:
Where owls now scream along thy walls,
Resounded mirth's inspiring song;

Where bats now rest their smutty wings,
Th' impurpled feast was wont to flow;
And beauty danced in graceful rings,
And princes sat where nettles grow.

What now avails, how great, how gay,
How fair, how fine, their matchless dames!
There sleeps their undistinguish'd clay,
And even the stones have lost their names!

BISHOP's WALTHAM PALACE,

HAMPSHIRE.

THE palace or castle at Bishop's Waltham is situated on the south-west side of the town, and still exhibits many traces of its ancient magnificence. It was originally built by bishop Henry de Blois, brother to king Stephen, but was altered and repaired by many succeeding bishops. Much of its grandeur was probably owing to William of Wykeham, who made it his favourite residence, and here terminated a life spent in the most active exertions for promoting the welfare and improvement of his fellow-creatures, at the age of eighty. The area of the outer or base court, which, according to Leland, was built by bishop Langton, is now a farm-yard: the remains of several brick chimnies, apparently of the time of that prelate, are still to be seen on the north side. The great hall in the second or inner court, the front wall of which remains almost entire, was sixty-six feet in length, twenty-seven in width, and twenty-five high, and lighted by five large windows of magnificent proportions: the ruins are mantled with ivy. Besides the hall, there are the remains of a high tower, about seventeen feet square. This palace was demolished in the civil wars; the bishop's park is now a farm.

Leland calls Bishop's Waltham "a praty tounlet. Here

the bishops of Winchester hath a right ample and good maner-place, motid about, and a praty brooke (the Hamble) running hard by it. The maner-place hath been of many bishops building: most part of the three parts of the base court was builded of brick and timber, by bishop Langton; the residew of the inner part is all of stone."

This manor, which includes Waltham Chase, has belonged from time immemorial to the see of Winchester. "*Semper fuit de Episcopatu,*" is the memorandum concerning it in the Doomsday Book.

The town is still small, as in Leland's time, but enjoys a good trade, and sends large quantities of leather to Guernsey and London. It is distant from the city of Winchester about ten, and from London sixty-five miles. Its church is a neat structure, having undergone many repairs.

This place may be called a little university, as it ever has been famous for its schools: among these, one for female education has been peculiarly successful, where the pupils exceed one hundred. The Grammar School is in a very prosperous state, and well conducted.

In the early part of the last century, this neighbourhood was infested by a notorious gang of deer-stealers, who, from their custom of blacking their faces before they sallied forth to commit their depredations in the adjacent forests, obtained the name of Waltham Blacks: so strange was the infatuation, indeed, that, for a time, no young person, unless he was a Hunter, (to use their own phrase,) was allowed to be possessed of either manhood or gallantry. At length the atrocities practised by some of the confederates became so

great, as to demand the interference of the legislature, and in the ninth year of George the Second, anno 1723, an act was passed, to restrain their enormities.

Severity was certainly necessary, but this act, called the *Black Act*, has another character; it is sanguinary, and comprehended more felonies than any law that had been previously framed for domestic regulation in this country. For this reason, the late Bishop Hoadley, when urged to restock Waltham Chase, refused, observing that "it had done mischief enough already."

Near to Bishop's Waltham, immediately adjoining Waltham Chase, is the pleasant village of Wykeham, or Wickham, anciently the manor and seat of the family of Uvedale, one of whom, Nicholas Uvedale, deserves to be remembered with gratitude by those who have been educated at the college founded by bishop Wykeham, at Winchester, because, when constable of Winchester castle, he became the patron of William of Wykeham, their great founder, and in conjunction with bishop Edyngton, first introduced him to Edward the Third.

Wykeham was born in this village, in the year 1324; his origin was humble, but his talents were superior to those of the majority of his fellow-men. Under the patronage of Edward, his genius could not fail to exert its powers; the monarch loaded him with preferments, and the bishop proved himself worthy of his sovereign's favours, for never did a mitre adorn the brow of a more illustrious and munificent prelate. His skill in architecture was very great, and most of the great works executed in the latter years of Edward, were done

under his direction. In 1364, he was made keeper of the privy seal, and two years afterwards bishop of Winchester, which he held till his death in 1404.

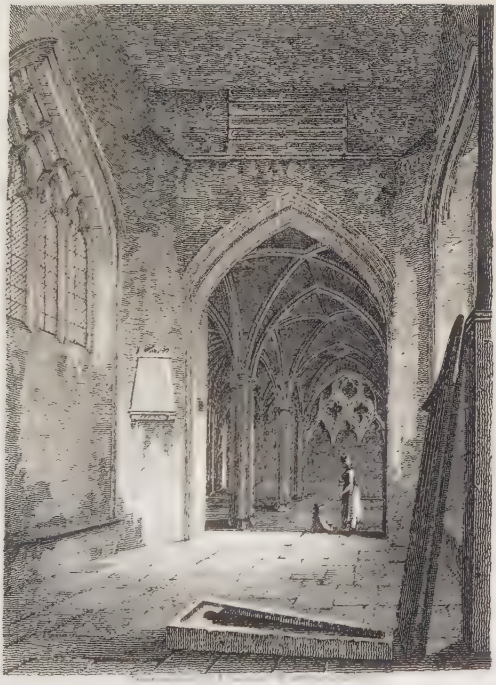
St. MARY OVERIES, or St. SAVIOUR's, SOUTHWARK.

MUCH of the uncertainty respecting the early history of this monastery arises from the want of information as to the year when the foundation of London bridge was begun, which is by no means settled. The first mention of a bridge is in the laws of *Ethelred*, which fix the tolls of vessels coming to Billingsgate, or *ad pontem*; but this could not be built prior to the year 993, when the Saxon annals inform us, *Unlaf* the *Dane* sailed up the river as high as *Staines*, without interruption; nor yet after the year 1016, in which Ethelred died, and the great *Canute*, king of Denmark, when he besieged London, was impeded in his operations by a bridge, which even at that time must have been strongly fortified, to oblige him to have recourse to the vast expedient mentioned by ancient authors, of cutting a prodigious ditch on the south side of the Thames, by which he was enabled to complete the blockade of the city.

The only way of reconciling this difficulty, is by supposing the original bridge to have been built some time between the above two periods, which is highly probable. The college in the church of St. Mary Overée, in this case, must have been founded long before; and, indeed, one Swithin, whom authors style a noble lady, is stated to have converted the first house of sisters into a college of priests, about the year 900. But Maitland supposes, with much greater reason, that this Swithin was the famous St. Swithin, first ordained priest at Winchester, then made chancellor and president of the council to king Egbert, being at the same time bishop of this diocese, viz. from the year 858 to the time of his death in 862.

As we cannot come to the exact time of the first founding of this house, we will begin from the time we find it called a *priory*, by the name of St. Mary's priory at Southwark, or Over Rhé, from the Saxon word *rée*, a river.

In the year 1106, the 7th of king Henry the First, this monastery was refounded by two Norman knights, named William Ponte de la Arch and William Dauny, for canons regular. About the same period, William Giffard, bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor, erected the body of the conventual church: the same prelate is supposed to have built the episcopal palace adjoining, called Winchester House. From this time we have a list of the priors. Dugdale ascribes the foundation of this priory to bishop Giffard, and says that it was the second religious house on that side the river within the bills of mortality; but Tanner is clear that this great antiquary was mistaken, and is himself of opinion, that Stowe's account, making Giffard no more than a good



benefactor, and the builder of the body of the church, is correct.

Anno 1212, 14th of John. This year, on the 10th of July, an unparalleled calamity happened. In the night, a great fire broke out in Southwark, which took hold of the church of Our Lady of the Canons, and spread itself towards the north side of the bridge, "where," says Stowe, "an exceeding great multitude of people being gathered, either to extinguish and quench it, or else to gaze and behold it; suddenly the north part, by blowing of the south wind, was also set on fire; and the people which were even now passing the bridge, perceiving the same, would have returned, but were stopped by the fire: and it came to pass, that as they stayed, the other end of the bridge also, namely, the south end, was fired; so that the people, thronging themselves between the two fires, did nothing else but expect present death. Then there came to aid them many ships and vessels, into which the multitude so inadvisedly rushed, that the ships being thereby drowned, they all perished. It was said, that through the fire and shipwreck there were destroyed about three thousand persons, whose bodies were found in part, or half burned, besides those that were wholly burnt to ashes, and could not be found."

Anno 1298, 23d of Henry the Third. Peter de la Roach, lord chief justice and bishop of Winchester, founded the chapel on the south side of the choir, called St. Margaret's chapel, afterwards converted into the parochial church of St. Margaret.

Anno 1400, 2d of Henry the Fourth. About this time the

whole church is said to have been rebuilt. Henry Beaufort, the second son of John of Gaunt, cardinal of St. Eusebius, and bishop of Winchester, might have contributed towards the building, as his great wealth was proverbial. What adds strength to this conjecture is, that the arms of the Beauforts are carved in stone on a pillar in the south cross aisle; and by the remaining sculpture on each side, it appears to be done for strings pendant, and plaited in a true-lover's knot, from a cardinal's hat placed over them. The arms are quarterly, France and England.

In the year 1423, 2d of Henry the Sixth, James the First, king of Scotland, was married at St. Mary Overies church to Joan, eldest daughter to John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, brother to Henry the cardinal; which wedding we may suppose was celebrated with much pomp, as the match was procured for her by the prelate, in order to support his family by an aliance with that kingdom. This happened on the release of the Scottish monarch out of prison, who had remained there eighteen years, being taken by Henry the Fourth as he was going to the court of France.

Anno 1469, 9th of Edward the Fourth. This year the middle roof of the church at the west end fell in, and was repaired with wood-work; the roof of the north cross was repaired after the same manner. Of these reparations we shall take further notice in describing the church itself.

Anno 1532, 24th of Henry the Eighth. On the 10th of April was a dole given at this church, at which such multitudes of poor assembled, that four men, two women, and a boy, were smothered in the crowd.

The next year, on the 11th of November, was a great procession by the king's command, at which were the canons of this church, with their crosses, candlesticks, and vergers before them, all singing the litany.

At the dissolution of the religious houses, this priory was surrendered up to the king, October 14, 1540, by Bartholomew Linsted, the last prior, who had a pension of 100l. per annum assigned him.

In the December following the suppression of the monastery, the conventual church was purchased by the inhabitants of the borough, and made a parish church, being dedicated to our Saviour. The former parish church was St. Margaret's on the Hill, where now stands the town hall, which church of St. Margaret was given to the borough by charter of Henry the First. This grant king Stephen confirmed; and lastly, Henry the Eighth, by act of parliament, passed A. D. 1540, *anno regni sui* 32, constituted the churchwardens a corporation, who received the tithes from that time till the year 1672.

St. Mary Overy is esteemed the largest parochial church in the kingdom, being nearly three hundred feet long, and of a proportionable breadth. It is built cathedral-wise, that is to say, resembling a cross, and contains several chapels, which however are not to be reckoned as parts of the original design, being added since. Much of the beauty of the exterior is deformed by modern additions, which, from a principle of economy, have been made with brick; but the general uniformity of the plan is not materially injured by

this means, and the whole may be still said to possess a grand and venerable appearance.

This church was adorned outwardly, at the east end, with six Gothic towers, jutting from the same in a square, wrought with panels. These are joined to the roof, and made to strengthen it with arches, five of which are now remaining on the north side, at the east end, in an angular tower, new-coated with brick, the entrance being in the bishop's court, and is masoned up. The west end is adorned with two octangular towers, coated half way from the top with brick, the interval filled by a large handsome window and Gothic portico, and the walls on each side curiously inlaid with flint. From the centre rises a lofty tower, supported by four strong pillars, the angles of which are strengthened by buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The battlements are composed of flints in squares, or chequer-work.

The inside is supported by twenty-six pillars, thirteen in a range, dividing the nave from the side aisles; answerable to which are columns adjoining the walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and every where meet in acute angles by their opposites, thereby throwing the roof into a variety of intaglios, or ornamental carvings. Some of these devices on the roof are well worthy observation, particularly at the west end. Among them are symbols of the Passion, as the crown of thorns, the sun in full splendour, the moon, the cross, with the spear and reed on a shield, supported by an angel; others consist of roses, a cross between four roses,

a cross dancette, in the first quarter a cinquefoil, (these are the arms of the priory,) a cheveron between five roses, two in chief, and three in base; a cross in the first quarter, a lily in the second, third, and fourth; a rose, a chief lozengy, a vine-leaf in bend, a bolt and tun, a tun supported by two foxes, a pelican piercing its breasts, a swan with wings expanded, &c. The roof of the north transcept has the cross, with the spear and reed in saltire, and two scourges; three fishes fretted in triangle; and is sustained by demi-angels, as most of the arches are by monks' heads.

In describing the monuments in this church, which are many and curious, we shall begin at the entrance to the north aisle, and proceeding to the upper part, cross the choir to the west end of St Margaret's chapel; from whence, proceeding to the left, we arrive at the Virgin Mary's chapel, immediately behind the altar, which, with a smaller chapel at the back of it, forms the eastern termination of the church.

The first tomb in this circuit is that of the celebrated poet, John Gower, which stands beneath a rich Gothic arch in the north wall. His figure is placed recumbent in a long gown; on his head is a chaplet of roses, and from his neck a collar of SS; under his head are three books, denoting his three principal works. On one is inscribed, *Speculem Meditantis*, which he had written in French; on the second, *Vox Clamantis*, written in Latin; and on the last, *Confessio Amantis*, in English. Above, on the wall, are painted three female figures, crowned with ducal coronets, with scrolls in their hands.

The first, who is named *Charitie*, has written on her scroll,

En toy qui ês fitz de Dieu le pere,
Sauve soit que gist souz cest piere.

On that of the second, who is named *Mercie*,

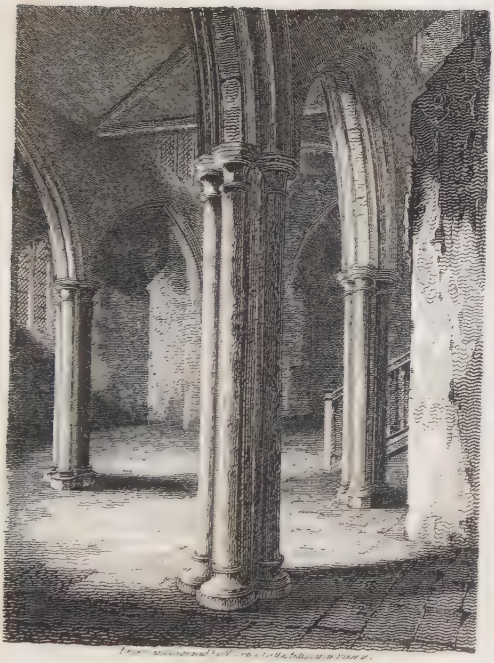
O bone Jesu fait ta mercie,
Al alme dont le corps gist icy.

And on the scroll of the third, named *Pitie*,

Pur ta pite Jesu regarde!
Et met cest alme en sauve garde.

Gower founded a chantry for himself within these walls, and was also a signal benefactor to the church, which he contributed largely to build in its present elegant form. He was a man of family, and had a liberal education, according to the times, in the inns of court. Dr. Johnson, in his History of the English Language, speaking of Gower, says, he is the first of our authors who can be said to have written English, and that he may be considered as the father of our poetry. He was contemporary with, and the great friend of Chaucer, whom he styles "his pupil and his poet," a proof of seniority, notwithstanding he survived him.

Grete wel CHAUCER, whan ye mete;
As my Disciple and my Poete;
For in the flowrs of his youth,
In sondrie wise, as he well couth,



Of Detees and of Songes glade,
The which he for my sake made.

These excellent characters lived together in the most perfect harmony: Chaucer was a severe reprover of the vices of the clergy; and each united in their great and successful endeavour to give a polish to the English language. Chaucer gave a free rein to his poetical mirth. "Gower's poetry," says Mr. Warton, "was grave and sententious. He has much good sense, solid reflection, and useful observation; but he is serious and didactic on all occasions. He preserves the tone of the scholar and the moralist on the most lively topics." These fathers of English poetry followed each other closely to the grave: Chaucer died in 1400, aged seventy-two; Gower in 1402, blind and full of years.

Lionel Lockyer, a famous empiric, whose pills were in high vogue in the reign of Charles the Second, is interred at the extremity of the north transcept. His tomb is of black and white marble, decorated with columns, entablature, and arched pediment of the Ionic order, and supports his effigy, dressed in a furred gown and great wig. His epitaph is a fine specimen of the inflated style then in use for funeral inscriptions:—

Here Lockyer lies interr'd; enough: his name
Speaks one hath few competitors in fame;
A name so great, so gen'ral, it may scorn
Inscriptions which do vulgar tombs adorn.

A diminution 'tis to write in verse
His eulogies, which most men's mouths rehearse:
His virtues and his *pills* are so well known,
That envy can't confine them under stone:
But they'll survive his dust, and not expire
Till all things else, at th' universal fire,
This verse is lost; his pills embalm him safe
To future times, without an epitaph.

His pills were lately sold by Mr. William Nicoll, bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard.

Adjoining Dr. Lockyer's tomb is the image of a knight templar in a cumbent posture, his sword drawn, which he holds across his breast, and at his feet the remains of some animal, not easily distinguishable. The image is of wood, painted of a stone-colour, and has been engraved by the Antiquarian Society.

The monument of John Trehearne, gentleman-porter to king James the First, at a little distance in the north aisle, represents himself and family in the grotesque habits of the time. The epitaph turns upon a singular and ludicrous thought:—

Had kings a power to lend their subjects breath,
Trehearne, thou shouldst not be cast down by Death;
Thy royal master still would keep thee then,—
But length of days are beyond reach of men:
Nor wealth, nor strength, nor great men's love, can ease
The wound Death's arrows make, for thou hadst these.

In *thy king's court*, good place to thee is given,
Whence thou shalt go to the *King's court in Heaven*.

At the upper end of the aisle, on the south side, inclosed in a frame of glass, is the tomb of Richard Humble, alderman of London, on which are kneeling figures of himself in his formalities, his two wives, and children; the whole painted and gilded in the style of Elizabeth and James's time. The inscription is the most pleasing part of this monument:—

Like to the *Damask* Rose you see,
Or like the Blossom on the Tree,
Or like the dainty Flower of *May*,
Or like the Morning of the Day;
Or like the Sun, or like the Shade,
Or like the Gourd which *Jonas* had,
Even so is Man, whose Thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.
The Rose withers, the Blossom blasteth,
The Flower fades, the Morning hasteth;
The Sun sets, the Shadow flies,
The Gourd consumes, and Man he dies.

Crossing the choir from the north aisle, we enter the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. It is an out-building, but ancient, measuring fifty-seven feet in length, and forty-one in breadth, and is supported by two rows of pillars and arches. The west end once communicated with the south

transcept of the conventual church, but is at present walled up : the east end also was lighted by a small handsome window, against which the monument of the Rev. Mr. Jones is now placed. Two or three small recesses in the walls, which once held the vessels for the *aqua benedicta*, recal here the era of Catholic superstition.

A few of the monuments in this chapel merit notice. The first, (which we have engraved on wood as the head-piece to this description,) at the west end, fixed against the wall, beneath a staircase leading to the south gallery, is erected to the memory of William Emerson, "who departed out of this life the 27th of June, anno 1575, in the year of his age ninety-two:" and the inscription adds, "who lived and died an honest man." This pleasing little monument is decorated with a small figure, much emaciated, lying in a shroud on a mat, probably made to represent the deceased. We say *decorated*, from the excellence of the sculpture, which is almost equal to the best plaster casts. The diminutive size of this figure has given rise to an idea, unsupported by any kind of evidence, that it commemorates a *dwarf*. Many tombs, however, exist, the effigies on which are equally small, and whose possessors are known to have been of the usual size.

A monument at the south-east corner of the chapel, placed to the memory of John Bingham, esq. saddler to queen Elizabeth and king James, represents him in a scarlet furred gown and ruff, but is no otherwise remarkable. Beneath is a gravestone ten feet in length, on which was a border and figure in brass of a bishop in pontificalibus, supposed for

William Wickham, bishop of this diocese in 1595; but sacrilegious hands have purloined the brass, and with it the inscription which should ascertain this fact.

Beyond St. Margaret's chapel, at the end of the south aisle, adjoining the entrance to the chapel of the Virgin Mary, is a singular emblematical monument for William Austin, esq. so full of allusions, and to us insipid ones, that we refer the reader to larger works for an explanation. This gentleman, who is said to have died Jan. 16, 1633, aged forty-seven, wrote Divine Meditations on the Conception, Nativity, Passion, &c.; likewise his own funeral sermon, from a text in Isaiah, chap. xxxviii. ver. 12, "*Mine age is departed,*" &c.: in which discourse, speaking of his first wife and children, he says, "The fellow of my bed, the play-fellows of my house, the joy of my heart, and comforts of my life, are either clean gone, or much impaired; I am, indeed, but half alive, and half dead; for like a blasted tree, half my body (the more loved part) is dead, and half my branches (the youngest and tenderest) are withered, cut off, and buried with her." This book of Meditations was published by Mrs. Anne Austin, his second wife and executrix, in 1635.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary is supported by six pillars, and is forty-two feet long. It is at present chiefly used for holding the consistory, or bishop's court, the north-east corner being expressly fitted up for that purpose; the other parts serve for the stowage of lumber.

In this chapel, under the window, by the bishop's court, is an altar-tomb, with the effigy of a dead man, with a thorn crown, lying in his winding-sheet, apparently much

emaciated; the effigy is in length six feet eight inches, and has been supposed to represent old Audery, the father of the founder, but without the least reason.

A small recess, or chapel, at the back of the Virgin Mary's chapel, contains the monument of Lancelot Andrews, who died bishop of Winchester, in 1626:

> If ever any merited to be
> The universal bishop, it was he;
> Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain
> Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain:
> These pious drops are of the purest kind,
> Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind.

This pious and very learned prelate was elected dean of Westminster in 1601, was consecrated bishop of Chichester in 1605, translated to Ely in 1609, and from thence to Winchester in 1618. He was in high favour with James the First, and not less so with the public, whose estéem and veneration he merited by his great parts and virtues. Bishop Buckeridge, in a sermon preached at his funeral, informs us that he understood fifteen languages; and justly observes, that all the places where he had preferment were the better for him. The effigy on his monument represents him in his robes of prelate of the Garter; but the face is much damaged. On a tablet raised at his feet, (whereon were placed his arms between two figures of Justice and Fortitude,) is the following inscription:—

Sept. 21. Die Lunæ, Hora matutina fere quarta, Lancelotus Andrews, Episcopus Wintoniensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est. Ephemeris Laudiana.

Anno. Dom. 1626. Ætat. suæ, 71.

And at the head of the tomb,

Monumentum quod hoc restitutum. Anno 1764.

On the pavement, near bishop Andrews' tomb, are two ancient stone coffins; but we have no account left where or at what particular time they were found; nor is it known to whom they belonged. They are unquestionably of a great age. The length of one is six feet eight inches, the breadth at the head two feet, at the foot one foot four inches, and the depth ten inches. The other coffin is in length six feet, the breadth at the head one foot nine inches, at the foot ten inches, and its depth seven inches and a half. From their shallowness it is probable the lids were raised, but neither of them is at present remaining.

It will not be proper to quit this chapel without noticing the monument of Thomas Cure, esq. who is buried here, and whose name is well known as a considerable benefactor to the Parish. This gentleman was *saddler* to king Edward the Sixth, and queen Elizabeth, and died in the year 1588, having first founded and endowed a college or hospital for sixteen poor people. The constitutions for the government of this charity, finely exemplified on vellum, and elegantly bound, are deposited in the custody of the head parish officer,

called the *college warden*. By them a sort of monastic discipline is prescribed to the members of the intended college, who are to be elected from six descriptions of poor therein specified. This excellent foundation still exists.

COBHAM HALL, KENT.

THIS magnificent residence retains sufficient remains of its ancient baronial splendour, to excite considerable interest. A late repair by the celebrated architect, Wyatt, has not injured its external appearance, and has added greatly to its interior comforts and conveniences. It was formerly the seat of the once illustrious and far-spreading family of Cobham; but now, with its surrounding estates, is the property of John, fourth earl and viscount Darnley.

Cobham Hall, with other possessions, was seized by the crown, on the attainder of Henry lord Cobham, in the reign of James the First, who gave it to Lodowick Stuart, duke of Lenox, in whose family it continued till 1672, when Catherine, baroness of Clifton, in right of her grandmother, the sister of the late possessor, Charles Stuart, earl of Litchfield, married sir Joseph Williamson, knt. This gentleman resided at Cobham Hall, which afterwards became his by purchase:

he died here in 1707, and bequeathed two-thirds of his estates to lady Catherine, his wife, and the remaining third to Mrs. Mary Hornsby, who had been his servant, and who afterwards defended her right against John Bligh, esq. created earl of Darnley in 1725, and his wife, the lady Theodosia Hyde, baroness Clifton. After a vexatious law-suit, it was agreed by the contending parties, that Mrs. Hornsby should be allowed a third of the sum of 50,000*l.* for her property in the estates, and this agreement was fulfilled by Edward, second lord Darnley, who thus became possessed of the entire fee. This nobleman died in 1747, and was succeeded by his brother John, on whose decease in 1781, his titles and inheritance descended to his eldest son, the present noble possessor.

Cobham Hall contains one of the finest galleries of paintings, ancient and modern, in this kingdom. The park, which surrounds the Hall, includes 1,800 acres; is remarkable for its fine old oaks, and for the beautiful scenery it presents to the eye of the observer.

THE COLLEGE AT COBHAM,

KENT.

THIS building is of the quadrangular form, of stone, and measures about sixty feet by fifty-one. It contains a hall, and convenient apartments for twenty persons, with gardens to each. Over the south portal, which we have engraved, are the arms and alliances of Brooke, lord Cobham, the founder, within a garter; and beneath, the following inscription:

"The New College of Cobham, in the Countie of Kent, for the relief of the poore, at the charge of the Rt. Hon'ble the late sir Wm. Brooke, knt. of the garter. Lord Cobham, Warden of the cinque-portes, Lieut. for the same countie to her excellent M. of Elizth. queene of England, one of her high privie councel, and chamberlaine of her most Hon'ble Household. He died 6 March, 1596; this was finished 29 Sept. 1598."

This fabric was built on the site that had been occupied by the college, founded by John de Cobham, in 1362. The endowments of the old foundation were very ample, and were given with the college itself, by Henry the Eighth, at the period of the dissolution, to George lord Cobham. Some small remains of the old college still exist; but the mass of materials was probably used in the new fabric, erected under the will of sir Wm. Brooke, lord Cobham, who devised "all those edifices, ruined buildings, soil, and ground, with

the apertainances, which some time belonged to the late suppressed college," for the use of the new college, which he directs his executors to "erect within four years next after his decease." By an act obtained soon afterwards, 39th of Elizabeth, the wardens of Rochester bridge, for the time being, were made a body corporate, and declared to be *perpetual presidents* of the new college, the government of which was to be vested wholly in them and their successors. The first presidents under this act were, Sir John Leveson, knt. and the Kentish Antiquary, Wm. Lambard, esq. who were also two of the executors of lord Cobham, and by them a series of excellent rules and ordinances were drawn up for the management of the college, which, with but little alteration, have continued in force till the present time.

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CHALE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The church of Chale, (*quasi* Χαλιξ ἡ Χαλις, *calx* vel *calix*, perhaps so denominated by the Greeks, either on account of the vast chalk cliffs, the form of the bay, or the burchanel sounds of the breaking billows, when they traded to Vectis for tin,) formerly belonged to the parish of Carisbrook. The village is situated about nine miles from Newport, one hundred from London, and contains above four hundred inhabitants. The original church was founded by Hugh Vernun, in the reign of Henry the First, and dedicated to St. Andrew. The parish priest of Carisbrook, however, not less attentive to his own interest than that of religion, had nearly defeated the pious intentions of the founder, by obstinately denying all ecclesiastical authority and dues to the poor priest of Chale, until the latter, with Christian good-nature, promised him obedience, and actual assistance in the discharge of his spiritual functions. In consequence of these extraordinary concessions, he at length consented to allow a cemetery to be consecrated at Chale, and Giffard, bishop of Winchester, confirmed the proceeding by his episcopal mandate. The ecclesiastical history of Chale from that period to the present, contains few incidents worthy of notice: but, whatever may have been the zeal and talents of its priests, it is unhappily too well known, that the wretched inhabitants

lived chiefly by miserably plundering the unfortunate seafaring people, who were wrecked on their perilous coast. This barbarous practice, notwithstanding the multiplication of guardian saints and household gods, continued even a century after the Reformation. When the rights of humanity could no longer be violated, the adventurous wreck-hunters commenced the trade of smuggling; and the products of France, to the prejudice of the English, found a safe depôt among the tremendous cliffs of those almost inaccessible shores. At length power effected what religion, reason, prudence, and patriotism, had in vain essayed; and the island, from being a sequestered spot of rural beauty, and most picturesque scenery, became a vast military camp, where order, law, and discipline prevailed; and the revels of Venus and Bacchus succeeded the artifices of cupidity, and the outrages of humanity.

ORFORD CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

ORFORD, or Oreford, the ford at the river Ore, is situated in the hundred of Plomesgate, in the county of Suffolk, about eighteen miles north-east from Ipswich. This, although now a town corporate, sending two members to parliament, was anciently, and still continues to be, a hamlet to Sudborn. The name does not occur in Doomsday Book; but it appears to be that portion of Sudborn which is enumerated among the possessions of Robert Malet, at the time of the taking that survey.

William Malet, his father, was one of the attendants of William the Conqueror upon his invasion of this kingdom, whose name has the honour of being mentioned on the great roll of Battle Abbey, among the victorious followers of that monarch; and to his pious care had been committed the body of the unfortunate Harold, who fell in the memorable battle of Hastings. The valour and services of the father were

time, found and *identified by name* in the family of Valoines; the first of whom, according to Dugdale and Bankes, made this place the head of his barony, as his successors soon after made it the usual residence of their family.

Peter de Valoines, the first of this family under our consideration, was also one of the attendants on the Conqueror in his expedition into this kingdom. He married Albreda, the daughter or sister of Eudo de Rye, dapifer or steward of the household to Henry the First, and obtained a grant of this lordship.

He was succeeded by Robert or Roger, his son, who, by Agnes his wife, had issue, Peter, Robert, Geoffrey, and John. This Robert obtained from Maud, the empress, a confirmation of the grant of Henry the First, with all those lands and fees of which his father died seized.

Peter, the eldest son, married Gundreda de Warren, by whom he had issue, three daughters only: Lora, wife of Alexander de Baliol; Christiana, married first to William de Mandevil, and afterwards to Peter Maine; and Elizabeth, or Isabel, to David Comyn. Peter thus dying without issue male, was succeeded in the barony by his brother Robert.

This Robert, by Hawise or Helewise his wife, left an only daughter, Gunnora, who married Robert Fitzwalter, and was heiress to Geoffrey, her uncle, of whose lands she had livery in the ninth year of king John. This Robert died in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Henry the Second, (1184,)

And was succeeded by John de Valoines, his brother, as the next male heir. This John, by Isabella, his wife, daughter

of sir Robert de Creke, of North Creke, in the county of Norfolk, had Robert de Valoines, his son and heir.

This Robert married Roesia, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of sir William le Blund, of Ixworth, in the county of Suffolk; and left issue, Robert de Valoines, his son and heir: he was slain in the battle of Lewes, in the forty-eighth year of Henry the Third (1224).

This Robert de Valoines, in right of his mother, was lord of Ixworth, in Suffolk, and marrying Era de Criketot, had issue, two daughters, his co-heiresses; Roese, married to sir Edward or Edmund de Pakenham, who became possessed of the Blund property; and Cicelie, married to sir Robert de Ufford: we should suspect that this Robert died in the tenth year of Edward the First (1282).

Such was the descent of the castle of Orford and its particular domains, through the family of Valoines; but the descent and account of the castle, of its proud pretensions, and of its prouder possessors, must, for an instant, be interrupted, to separate it from the town or borough, which seems very early to have possessed independent liberties and privileges. Stephen, afterwards king, then earl of Bulloign and lord of Eye, granted to the Benedictine monks of that place the market and tolls of Orford. And as early as the twenty-second year of Henry the Second, (1176,) Orford was completely recognized as a royal borough. For from the great roll of the exchequer of that date, it appears that the men of Orford were charged with 6l. 11s. 6d. for the assize of that borough, due to the crown. We mention this simply to detach any historical remembrances of the castle from those of

Robert de Ufford, a younger son of John de Peyton, of Peyton, in the county of Suffolk, assumed that surname from the lordship of Ufford in this county, where he had his residence. He died in the 26th of Edward the First (1298), leaving by Mary his wife, widow of William de Say, (amongst other children,) Robert his son and heir, nineteen years of age at the time of his death.

This Robert married Cicelie, the daughter and coheiress of Robert de Valoines, lord of Orford; and, having had summons to parliament from the 2nd (1309) to the 5th (1312) of Edward the Second inclusive, died the 10th of Edward the Second (1317).

Robert, his son and heir, who had not attained his full age at the time of his father's decease, appears to have obtained a grant of the town and castle of Orford for his life, amongst other possessions, through the favour of Edward the Third, in the fourth year of his reign (1331), for the services he had rendered that prince in the wars of Gascony. On the 16th of March, in the eleventh year of that king, he was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of Suffolk. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Norwich, and died 43d of Edward the Third (1470), having had issue, Robert, who died in his father's life, William his successor, and three daughters; Cicelie, who married William lord Willoughby, of Eresby; Katherine, Robert lord Scales; and Margaret, William lord Ferrers, of Groby.

William, earl of Suffolk, in the 38th and 39th of Edward the Third (1365-6), had summons to parliament, succeeded his father in his titles and estates, 1370; and in the fiftieth year of the same reign (1377), he was admiral of the

king's whole fleet, having repeatedly served in the wars in France, with great reputation and honour. On the 15th of February, in the 5th of Richard the Second (1382), being selected by the commons in parliament, to represent to the lords certain matters of importance to the public welfare, in ascending the steps to their lordships' house, he suddenly fell down, and immediately expired, to the great sorrow and regret of the whole nation. He was twice married, first to Joan, daughter of Edward de Montacute; and secondly, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, widow of sir John Strange, knt. lord of Blackmere; but having no issue by either of his wives, his sisters became his co-heiresses.

The lady Isabella, surviving this earl, had, amongst other possessions, the castle and town of Orford, assigned to her for her dower, of which she died possessed in the fourth year of Henry the Fifth, 1417.

Robert de Willoughby, son of William lord Willoughby de Eresby, who died 11th of Henry the Fourth (1400), and the great grandson of John, who married Cicelie de Ufford, upon the death of Isabella, widow of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, had livery of the castle and town of Orford, and of several other possessions held by her for life, the inheritance of which descended to him as one of the heirs of that earl. He had summons to parliament from the 12th of Henry the Fourth (1411), to the 29th of Henry the Sixth (1451), and died, with the reputation of a most valiant and expert soldier and commander, upon the festival of St. James the Apostle, in the thirtieth year of Henry the Sixth (1452), leaving Joan, the wife of sir Richard Welles, knt., his only

daughter and heiress, twenty-seven years of age, by Maud his wife, the daughter of sir Richard Stanhope, cousin and co-heiress of Ralph, lord Cromwell. Edmonson says, he had a former wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Montagu, earl of Salisbury; but by her had no issue. Yet Longmate, in his supplement to Collins, asserts, that this daughter was by her.

Although, at this instant, Orford castle escapes our notice in any precise enumeration of the possessions of the lord Welles; yet if, as most probably, it did pursue the falling fortunes of this house, now speedily passing to destruction, it may be necessary to follow this branch of the pedigree, until it hereafter still becomes visible in the descendants of the Willoughbys.

Sir Richard Welles, having married Joane, the daughter and heiress of Robert, the last lord Willoughby de Eresby, had summons to parliament by that title, in the life-time of his father, the 33d (1455), and 38th of Henry the Sixth (1460), and the 40th of Edward the Fourth (1465). The great earl of Warwick, "the proud setter up and puller down of kings," having forsaken the fortunes of Edward, raised a large army to effect the restoration of Henry the Sixth. Of this army, he appointed sir Robert Welles, son and heir of this Richard, a gallant soldier, the general. Edward endeavoured to seize the person of the father, and too fatally succeeded. On a promise of safety, he persuaded the lord Welles, and sir Thomas Dymoke, who had married his sister, to quit the sanctuary at Westminster, whither they had fled to avoid the anger of that prince. Edward immediately proceeded with them and his army into Lincolnshire, where he required the lord Welles to command his son to lay down his

Font in Orford Church, Suffolk

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arms: this was attempted, but in vain; and the rage of the king was not satisfied by the deaths of the lords Welles and Dymoke, whom he faithlessly caused to be beheaded.

Stimulated to revenge by this act of barbarity, the general, sir Robert Welles, for an instant forgot his prudence; without waiting the arrival of Warwick with new forces, he marched forward, and gave battle to the royal army, greatly superior in number: a valiant fight and a most obstinate resistance ended in the desertion of his men: he was defeated, taken prisoner, and beheaded.

The father and son having fallen by so melancholy a catastrophe, Joane, daughter of Richard, and sister of Robert, became the next heir. She was then married to Richard Hastings, esq. brother to William lord Hastings. He obtained so much favour from Edward as to procure a special livery of all the castles, lordships, and manors, of which her father and brother died seized. He also had summons to parliament the 21st of Edward the Fourth (1482), and 1st of Richard the Third (1483), being therein styled "Ricardus Hastings de Welles, chevalier." But though he lived several years after, he does not appear to have been again summoned to parliament. His will is dated the 18th of March, 18th of Henry the Seventh (1503). He had an only son, Anthony, who died before him, leaving no issue surviving. The barony of Willoughby again reverted to the family of that name.

The issue male of the principal branch of this family having failed, as already shown, sir Robert Willoughby, knt., son of Thomas (by Joane his wife, daughter and co-heiress of sir Richard Arundel), a younger brother of the last Robert

lord Willoughby, became the next heir male, and died the 3d of Edward the Fourth (1464), leaving by Cicelie his wife, daughter of Leo lord Welles, two sons, Robert and Christopher. Robert enjoyed the inheritance but a short time, dying the 7th of Edward the Fourth (1468), under age, leaving his brother Christopher his heir, fourteen years old. Christopher, making proof of his age, 14th of Edward the Fourth (1475), had livery of his lands, and was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Richard the Third. He married Margery, daughter of sir William Jenney, of Knodishall, in the county of Suffolk, by whom he had issue, five sons; viz. William, Christopher (father of William, who was created lord Willoughby, of Parham), John, George, and Thomas, ancestor to Willoughby, lord Middleton. Christopher, dying anno 1499, was succeeded by

William, his son and heir, who at length, through the failure of issue from sir Richard Welles, who had married Joane, daughter and heiress of Robert lord Willoughby, came to be one of his co-heirs, and to re-enjoy the barony of Eresby, which had before descended to sir Richard Welles; and thereupon had summons to parliament as lord Willoughby of Eresby, the 1st (1509), 3d (1512), 6th (1515), 7th (1516), and 14th (1523), of Henry the Eighth; and died 17th of Henry the Eighth (1526); leaving by the lady Mary Salines, his wife, a Spanish lady, one sole daughter, his heiress, named Catherine. By his will he settled on his wife, amongst other possessions, Orford, according to the covenants of the marriage settlement made between them.

In the 20th of Henry the Eighth (1529), Charles Brandon, then duke of Suffolk, obtained the wardship of this

Catherine, who, making proof of her age, in the 26th of Henry the Eighth (1535), had livery of the lands of her inheritance, and afterwards became the fourth wife of that great duke: he died on the 24th of August, 1545, leaving issue by this marriage, two sons, Henry and Charles, who both of them died on the same day, 14th July, 1551, in the bishop of Lincoln's house at Bugden, of the sweating-sickness, under age, and without issue. This dutchess afterwards married Charles Bertie, esq. a gentleman excellently accomplished and learned in the French, Italian, and Latin languages. They were eminent for their sufferings in the cause of the Reformation; which being most zealous to promote, they were obliged, in the time of the persecution by queen Mary, to provide for their safety by quitting the kingdom; when the hardships they underwent were so singular and severe, that they were afterwards commemorated in a curious old ballad, entitled, "The most rare and excellent History of the Dutchess of Suffolk, and her husband's, Richard Bertie's, calamities: to the tune of 'Queen Dido;'" published in the reign of queen Elizabeth; reprinted in 1738; and again in 1806.

Peregrine Bertie, her son and heir, so called from his birth in a foreign country, viz. at Wesel, one of the Hans Towns in the duchy of Cleveland, upon the death of his mother, on the 19th of September, the 22d of Elizabeth (1580), claimed the dignity and title of Willoughby of Eresby, which was allowed, and he had summons to parliament accordingly.

He is called by sir Robert Naunton, in his "Fragmenta Regalia," one of the queen's first sword-men, and a great

a handsome monument to his memory. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Read, and left two co-heiresses; Jane, married to Henry, lord Fitzwalter, son and heir of Robert Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex; and Elizabeth, married to George lord Berkeley, Mowbray, Segrave, and Bruce, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucestershire; this George being the twenty-third in descent. He commemorates the name of no other daughter upon his tomb, from whence the marriages and the additions of honour of his two daughters and their husbands are taken.

Jane, by her first husband, had no issue; but she afterwards married sir William Withipoll, of Ipswich, knt. to whom she carried the estate, and by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Leicester Devereux, viscount Hereford. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, named Frances, married to William viscount Tracy, of the kingdom of Ireland; and against the north wall of Sudborn Church, near the east end, are the arms of Devereux of sixteen coats, impaling Withipoll quarterly, 1 and 4 Withipoll, 2 Stanhope, 3 Read—a hatchment probably hung up upon the funeral of Jane. His lordship, being the sixth viscount Hereford in descent, died December 1st, 1676, leaving, by Priscilla, his second wife, daughter of John Catchpole, of Suffolk, esq. two sons and two daughters.

Leicester Devereux, his eldest son, who succeeded him as the seventh viscount Hereford, died in March, 1682-3, being then about nine years of age.

Edward Devereux, the second son, became the eighth viscount Hereford, after the death of his brother. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Walter Norborne, of

Calne, in the county of Wilts, esq. but died without issue. She afterwards married to John Sims Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, in Gloucestershire, esq. who died 11th of December, 1736, leaving by her a son, Norborne Berkeley, afterwards summoned to parliament as lord Botetourt, who died without issue, and an only daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards dutchess of Beaufort.

Of the sisters of the seventh and eighth viscounts Hereford, Elizabeth, the elder, died unmarried, and Anne, becoming at length the sole heiress, married with Leicester Martin, esq. in her right of Christ Church, in Ipswich.

About fifty years since, Sudborn, with Orford Castle, passed by purchase from the Devereuxs, or their representatives, to Francis, the eldest son of Francis, lord Conway, baron Conway, of Ragley, in Warwickshire, who, on the 3d of August, 1750, was created earl of Hertford, and viscount Beauchamp; and on July the 5th, 1793, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Hertford, and earl of Yarmouth. His lordship married the lady Isabella, youngest daughter of Charles the second duke of Grafton; and, dying in 1794, left a numerous family, and was succeeded by

Francis, earl of Yarmouth, his eldest son, now marquis of Hertford. His lordship married, first, Alicia, daughter of the late viscount Windsor; and by her, who died February 11, 1772, had issue, Alicia, born 30th July, 1771, who died soon after. His lordship married secondly, Isabella Anne, daughter and heiress of viscount Irwin, and has issue, Francis Charles, earl of Yarmouth, who married, May 18th, 1798, Miss Faniani, and has issue, Frances Maria, born Feb. 2, 1799, and Richard, viscount Beauchamp, born Feb. 23, 1800.

The town of Orford was once large and populous, and had a harbour, till the sea withdrew from it. The towers of the castle, and its church, are a sea-mark for coasters and ships coming from Holland. There is a light-house at Orford-ness, which is also of great use to seamen, and is a shelter for them when the wind blows N. E. hard upon the shore.

Orford is a borough town, the corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses, in all twenty-two, in whom the right of election of two members to serve in parliament is vested; but even this limited number is seldom complete, there being scarcely ever more than ten or twelve, who are chiefly relations of the earl of Hertford. The constituent and representative body being made up of this nobleman's family, the usual mode of canvassing is laid aside, and the election settled among themselves, without trouble or expense.

The church, or rather chapel, of Orford, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was, when entire, a very large and handsome building. It appears to be of great antiquity, but its founder, and the date of its construction, are both unknown. Over the west door, in the square embattled steeple, is a niche, now vacant: the porch is adorned with shields, and a handsome cross over the centre. The chancel end of the chapel, having fallen to ruins, has been excluded from the west end, still used for divine worship, by a wall built across the east end of the nave. This chancel appears, from its remains, to have been of a workmanship far superior to the other portion of the edifice, and also of much higher antiquity, probably of a date anterior to the erection of the castle. The remains of the ruinous part consist of a double row of five thick

columns, supporting circular arches; whereas those of the rest of the building are of the pointed form. The height of those columns is equal to their circumference, each measuring about twelve feet. The arches on their inner side are decorated with the zig-zag ornament, and all the carvings are sharp, and seem to have been highly finished. The shafts are singularly decorated with sculpture, no two of them being alike.

The time this beautiful chancel was suffered to fall to ruin, is unknown; it must have been subsequent to 1621, when the Rev. Mr. Mason, rector of Sudborn, was buried here, and his monument was set up in it.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, HERTS.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, called Langelai in Doomsday Book, derived the prefix of Abbot's from having belonged to the abbey of St. Albans, to which it was given by Egelwine the Black, and his wife, Wincelfled, in the time of Edward the Confessor. It continued in the crown from the time of the dissolution, till the latter end of the reign of James the First. That sovereign granted it to Francis Combe, esq. of a family of that name at Hemel Hemsted, who married Ann, daughter of Thomas Greenhill, esq.; but dying without issue, in 1641, bequeathed this manor, with other lands, to the colleges of Sidney at Cambridge, and Trinity at Oxford, for the purpose of educating his own and his wife's relations.

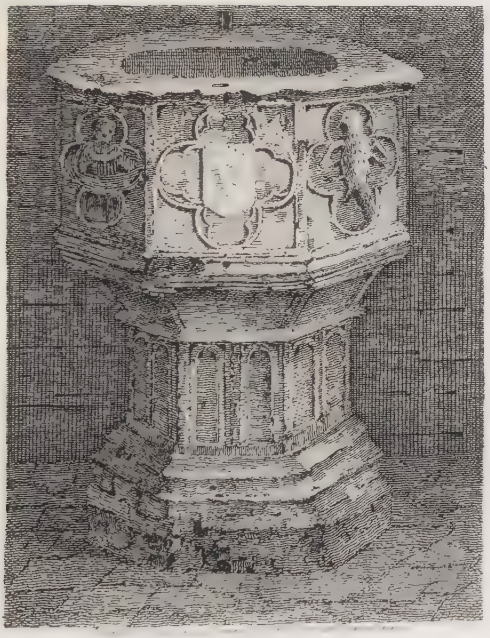
The church is a spacious and handsome fabric, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and having a chapel adjoining to the chancel on the south. It contains several good monuments, among

which is one erected to "Dame Ann Raymond, daughter of sir Edward Fish, formerly of Southill, in Bedfordshire, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, to Charles the Second." She died in March, 1714, in her eighty-third year, and lies interred with her three grand-children, sons of sir Robert Raymond, knt. of Langley Bury, her son, "who died within a few weeks of their birth." The monument displays the figure of an ancient woman sitting, with three children in cradles beneath.

Nicholas de Breakspear, the only Englishman that ever attained the honour of filling the pontifical chair, and of wielding the thunders of the Vatican over a crouching and superstitious world, is generally reported to have been born in this parish; yet the place called Breakspear, from which his name is evidently assumed, is in the adjoining parish of St. Michaels, at about three miles to the north from the village of Abbot's Langley.

The early years of Nicholas were not distinguished for any superior talents; but, on the contrary, his intellects appeared so dull and clouded, that he was refused the habit of a monk in St. Alban's Abbey, in which he had been placed.

On this rejection, he went to France, and became a canon in the abbey of St. Rufus, in Provence, where he was afterwards chosen abbot; but the monks disliking his administration, complained to the then Pope, Eugenius the Third, with whom he had afterwards an interview, and contrived to ingratiate himself so greatly into the favour of his holiness, that he was made bishop of Alba, and sent



on a mission to convert the Pagan nations of Denmark and Norway.

After the decease of the Pope, in 1145, he was chosen to fill the vacant seat; and, on this promotion, assumed the title of Adrian the Fourth. He governed with a haughty and strong hand, of which may be instanced, his refusal to invest the emperor Frederic with the imperial diadem, till he had prostrated himself before him, and held the stirrup of his horse whilst he mounted on his back.

He died in September, 1159, not without suspicion of poison, though generally said to have been choaked by a fly, and was buried in St. Peter's church, near his predecessor, Eugenius.

His father became a monk in St. Alban's Abbey, where he lived fifty years, and on his death was interred among the abbots in the chapter-house.

This Nicholas de Breakspear, though raised to so great a height, suffered his mother to receive alms of the church of Canterbury, and so she continued till her death.

Not far from Abbot's Langley is Porters, the beautifully situated residence of the marchioness of Sligo, daughter to the late gallant officer, Richard, lord Howe. It is an irregular mansion, standing in a small but pleasant park, and commanding some bold and extensive prospects to the west and north, towards which the grounds rapidly decline from the house. This estate, like that of Colney, was formerly part of the manor of Weald, and has had numerous possessors.

Langley Bury, another residence not far from this village, is the seat of Long Kingman, esq. and was built by the

lord chief justice Raymond, during the reign of Charles the Second. It stands on elevated ground, rising from the western bank of the river Gade, and nearly opposite to Hunton Bridge.

WEST COWES,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

ALTHOUGH most of the towns in this island are of an age prior to the date of authentic records, yet West Cowes is a comparatively modern place, having, as a town, chiefly originated during and since the reign of Henry the Eighth. Its inhabitants, however, as well as those of parts of Sussex and Hants, belong to the same ancient race, the *Gevissæ*, or Jutes, the descendants of the Scythians, and a branch of the same stock as the modern Georgians and Circassians: they retain physical evidence of their origin, and their similarity to the Circassians; are equally distinguished for beauty, for snowy white skins, clear blue eyes, and a peculiar cast of features, physiognomy, and corporal figure. Henry the Eighth, about 1539, finding that the Pope and his friends were determined to convert their paper bulls into sharper instruments, caused castles to be built along the more vulnerable parts of the coast; and accordingly one was erected on the east, and another on the west side of the river Medina: the former has long since disappeared, but the latter led the way to the erection of a respectable town, which is now become a place of considerable trade, having an excellent harbour for shipping, an easy exit either to the east or west, and being only eighteen miles from Southampton, it possesses every accommodation for ships of war or of commerce. Several ships of

the line have also been built in its dock-yards; and being likewise a depôt, where recruits are assembled preparatory to foreign service, West Cowes has become a place of much business, of popular curiosity, and genteel resort. Its extreme salubrity and diversified shores naturally qualified it for a bathing-place; and the variety of its entertainments, the elegant accommodations for genteel company, the suavity and obliging disposition, as well as the native beauty, of the inhabitants, all contributed to make it one of the most pleasing places of fashionable recreation in the kingdom. It has accordingly increased in wealth and population with extraordinary rapidity; the surrounding country is covered with gentlemen's villas, and the most beautiful works of both nature and art. Including the hamlet of East Cowes, the resident inhabitants exceed three thousand; occasionally, its visitants greatly augment the number.

The religious edifice in the accompanying view was consecrated in 1662. It is a chapelry to the parish of Northwold.

Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire.

CAREW CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HISTORIANS suppose, that the name of Carew is derived from some ancient British earth-works, which are said to have existed on the site of the castle, called Caerau. The neck of land on which the castle stands was certainly a most likely situation for such works, being washed by the tide of two estuaries, and having a gentle fall towards the water.

Carew Castle was one of the royal demesnes, belonging to the princes of South Wales, and, with seven others, was given as a dowry with Nesta, daughter of Rhysap Tewdwr, to Gerald de Windsor, who was appointed lieutenant of those parts by Henry the First, on the outlawry of Arnulph de Montgomery. His eldest son, William, succeeded him in the possession of this castle, as lord thereof, whose son, Odo, gave Redbard, near Carew, to the knights of St. John, at Slebech.

William, the son of Gerald, took the name of Carew, and his descendants for many generations enjoyed their estate, till Edmund Carew mortgaged it to sir Rhys ap Thomas, to enable him to go on the expedition to Terouin, where he was killed by a cannon-ball. On the attainder of Rhys Griffith, it was forfeited to the crown, and leased for a term of years to sir John Perrott, and others; the remainders of which term were purchased by sir John Carew, descendant and heir of that sir Edmund who mortgaged it to sir Rhys ap Thomas.

The estate was afterwards granted him in fee by Charles the First, and descended to his great grandson, Thomas Carew, who possessed it to the time of his death, in 1766. He died without issue male, leaving two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, co-heiresses; but Mary dying, unmarried, in 1774, the survivor became possessed of the whole barony, manor, and Castle of Carew, and married James Bernard, of the Middle Temple, London, esq. barrister-at-law; who, on his wife's dying without issue, in 1805, by virtue of a settlement to that effect, became possessed of that property, and has a life-interest in it. On his death, it stands entailed to Mary Warrington and her issue, taking the name and arms of Carew, being the grand-daughter of John Carew, brother to the above-named Thomas Carew.

Many of the apartments in this castle are very superb: the ground rooms of the north front may boast of windows, than which nothing more nobly magnificent is known in the kingdom, giving light to the great state-room, one hundred and two feet long, by twenty wide.

Remains of Bramber Castle, Sussex.

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BRAMBER CASTLE,

SUSSEX.

THE remains of this ancient pile are situated about a mile and a half from Steyning, which is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. Bramber, likewise, is another ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament; it consists of thirty-six miserable thatched cottages. The duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor, and the constables, who are the returning officers, are chosen at his court-leet; but the thirty-six cottages, which are burgage hold, and give the right of voting to the tenants, are, one half of them the property of the duke of Rutland, and the other of sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, bart. who, since the year 1786, have each agreed to send one member.

In 1786, there was a contest between the two proprietors of this most respectable borough, when a tenant of one of the miserable cottages had the fortitude and integrity to resist the offer of a thousand pounds to influence his apostacy. There is a pleasure in recording this; and we are happy to have it in our power to add, that this refusal is authenticated by unimpeachable authority.

Bramber is divided into two parts: the north part, joining to Steyning, is full half a mile from the south division, and called Brampton-street. From the year 1298 to 1472, it was joined with Steyning in the writs for electing burgesses

to serve in parliament; since which time they have elected as different boroughs. It is governed by a constable annually chosen.

The ruins of the castle stand on a large mound: in the middle, between the walls, is an elevated spot, to which great numbers resort, as it commands, to the south, a delightful view of the sea, through a richly cultivated valley, at about the distance of four miles, up which flows the river Adar, and to the north, a fine prospect of the Surrey hills. The castle, of which but small notice is taken in ancient records, is said to have been built soon after the conquest, by one of the family of the Breoses.

Bridge Church, Kent

Published for the Proprietors No 1814

BRIDGE CHURCH, KENT.

THE small village of Bridge is situated on the road leading from London to Dover, and crossed by the lesser Stour river, over which a stone bridge was built here some years ago, by the contributions of the neighbouring gentry. In the time of Charles the First, the manor of Bridge was purchased by sir Arnold Breams, knight, whose ancestors were opulent merchants at Dover, but originally from Flanders, and one of whom erected the mansion formerly used as the custom-house of that port. The rage of building seems to have been inherited by sir Arnold, who pulled down the ancient court lodge at Bridge, and "upon the foundation of that ancient fabric," says Philipott, "erected that magnificent pile, which obliges the eyes of the passenger both to admiration and delight; and which, like a Phœnix, seems to have arose more glorious out of its ruins." The ancient edifice, which sir Arnold caused to be taken down, was a fine family

mansion of extraordinary size, and containing many rare specimens of sculpture and decoration, of which but few such remains are now to be met with in the old domestic architecture of this country. The extraordinary expense sir Arnold went to in the erection of his new dwelling, was so much beyond what his income could bear, that the heirs of his son, Walter Breams, esq. found it necessary to dispose of the whole estate, about the year 1704, to John Taylor, esq. of Bifrons; and such was the temporary existence of sir Arnold's "magnificent pile, which obliges the eyes of the passenger both to admiration and delight, and which, like a Phœnix, seems to have arose more glorious out of its ruins," that the greatest portion of it was pulled down by its new proprietor, and only one of the wings left standing, which was, till very lately, the country residence of lady Yates, who rented it of the Taylor family, the manor and property being still theirs.

The church at Bridge, which is dedicated to St. Peter, displays several remains of Norman architecture, particularly in the west door-way, (which is seen in the annexed view,) and in another entrance, which has been on the south side, but is now stopped up.

Inclosed in the north wall of the chancel is a very singular figure of a man, habited in a large gown with great sleeves; but for whom intended, neither history nor tradition has pointed out. Above this is an ancient piece of sculpture, in form of a half circle, divided into two ranges of compartments by an inscribed fillet: the inscription is not much defaced, but the sculptures throughout the whole of the upper range have the appearance of having been purposely mutilated; and, at this period, it is not

known what they have ever represented. Those of the lower range exhibit the following portions of scripture history:—first, the angel of the Lord expelling Adam and Eve from Paradise, with the words *Justitia Dei* on a label over their heads; the second represents Adam and Eve on each side of the forbidden tree, with the arch-fiend climbing up it, in the shape of a cormorant; the third is Cain's offering; the fourth, Abel's offering, distinguished in opposition to his brother Cain's, as accepted, by the flames which rise behind; and the fifth exhibits Cain slaying his brother. These are in a perfect state, compared to the sculptures of the upper compartment.

Near to these sculptures is a painting of Robert Bargrave, gent. who died in 1649, etat. sixty, by C. Jansen. The church contains several other relics of former ages, but none that deserve very particular notice. It has a tower with a spire at the west end: its form is long and low.

The village of Bridge is nearly surrounded with pleasant residences. Not far from it, on ascending Burham Downs, is Bourne Place, for a long period the property and residence of the Auchers, baronets, who became extinct in the male line in 1726. In the Norman times, it was possessed by a family named De Bourne, or Burnes, from whom, about the reign of Edward the Third, it passed by an heiress to John de Shelving. His daughter and heiress conveyed it in marriage to sir Edmund de Haut, whose descendant, sir William de Haut, who was sheriff of Kent in the sixteenth and twenty-ninth years of Henry the Eighth, left two daughters, co-heiresses; the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, was married to Thomas Colepeper, esq. of Bedgbury, who, in her right,

became possessed of this estate; and, having also acquired other considerable property in this neighbourhood, he soon afterwards sold the whole to sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, whose family derived their descent from earl Aucher, first earl and duke of Kent. The rev. John Charles Beckingham, who is now owner of these estates, is great grandson to Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress to sir Hewit Aucher, the last baronet of his family, who died unmarried. The house, which is a large and respectable mansion, was erected about a century ago, during the minority of sir Hewit, in place of the more ancient and venerable mansion which had for ages stood here.

EASTBURY HOUSE,

ESSEX.

THIS ancient building is situated about one mile east from Barking, in the road leading to Dagenham, and on the edge of the marshes. The farm belonging to it was, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, in the possession of sir William Denham, knight, who also had other estates in this neighbourhood: by him probably this house was built, its general appearance indicating an erection of that period; and there is the date, on a leaden spout, on the north side of the house, of 1753. These estates of sir William Denham are now divided among many proprietors. Eastbury House, with the adjoining farm, are the property of a family of the name of Weldon.

This edifice is associated, by tradition, with the gunpowder plot; one account asserting, that the conspirators held their meetings here; another, that it was the residence of lord Monteagle when he received the letter which led to the discovery; and a third, that the discovery of the plot was owing to an error in the delivery of the letter intended for lord Monteagle, to a person of the name of Montague, who is said to have been at that time an inhabitant of this house. How far either of the two first traditions may be correct, we, at this time, have not the means of discovering; but for the third, it is sufficient to say, that the letter was not mis-

delivered, but was received by lord Monteagle, and by him communicated to the earl of Salisbury. The discovery of the plot is known to have originated in a suspicion of king James's, which arose from the following expression in the letter, "that the danger is past as soon as you burn this letter." This he conceived to allude to a danger from gunpowder, and in consequence directed those searches to be made in the neighbourhood of the Parliament House which brought every thing to light.

Eastbury House is very spacious, and built of brick, having octangular towers, and curiously ornamented chimneys: some of the rooms are painted in fresco.

NITON CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

NITON is a village about a mile eastward from St. Catharine's, and consists of two irregular streets, principally of thatched cottages, but built of stone, and very neat. The church is one of the oldest in the island. In the upper part of the window of the east end is the head of our Saviour, in stained glass, of which the whole appears to have been formerly composed. A good parsonage-house has been lately built, by the rev. Mr. Barwis, the present rector, who also has Godshill vicarage, and Whitwell chapel, on the presentation of Queen's College, Oxford.

This parish comprehends a considerable extent of that singular and unique feature of the island, known by the appellation of Undercliff, which is a tract of land bounded by the sea on the south, and by the cliff on the north, being generally about half a mile broad. By some convulsion, the solid rock has burst asunder for five miles, in the direction of east and west, and the separated mass seems to have rushed forwards in scattered fragments towards the sea. The majestic perpendicular, which has kept its station, and forms the northern barrier of this truly romantic spot, presents the

appearance of the walls of an old castle of many hundred feet in height, curiously fretted into rock work, and picturesquely interspersed with lichens, ivy, and other creeping plants. The intervening land is fancifully tossed about, and variegated with huge rocks, that, being separated by their fall from their native quarry, and covered with many kinds of brushwood, form a striking contrast with the cultivated banks by which they are environed. This renders them not unlike the clumps in pleasure grounds. It is impossible, however, by any form of words, to do justice to this scene; we can only say with Mr. Wyndham, "If the mind of any person can remain tranquil on the first view of this wonderful country, or if he can gaze with indifference on the sublime scene above and below him, I do not envy the cool phlegm of his constitution; but I should advise him to confine his future airings to the level and dusty roads that surround our metropolis." On the right from Niton to St. Lawrence, is Mirables, a cottage, fancifully fitted up by Geo. Arnold, esq. of Ashby Lodge, in Northamptonshire.

The following remarkable phenomenon occured in Feb. 1799, among the romantic scenery of Undercliff, near this pleasant village, which cannot be better described than in the words given in a letter from a gentleman resident there, to the owner of the estate on which it happened:—

"*Niton, Feb.* 9, 1799.

"DEAR SIR,

"Yesterday I was desired by your tenant, Farmer Harvey,

THE
STAR

to go down to Pitlands, to take a view of your cottage there, in order to communicate to you what follows:

"About Tuesday last, the whole of the ground from the cliff above was seen in motion, which motion was directed to the sea nearly in a straight line. Harvey perceived the house to be falling, and took out the curious antique chairs. The ground above, beginning with a great founder from the base of the cliff, immediately under St. Catharine's, kept gliding down, and at last rushed on with violence, and totally changed the surface of all the ground to the west of the brook that runs into the sea; so that now the whole is convulsed, and scattered about, as if it had been done by an earthquake: of all the rough ground, from the cottage upwards to the cliff, there is scarcely a foot of land but what has changed its situation! The small arable fields are likewise greatly convulsed, but not to the degree that the rough ground is; as far as the fence from the Chale side, the whole may be called one grand and awful ruin. The cascade, which you used to view from the house, at first disappeared, but has now broken out, and tumbled down into the withy bed, of which it has made a lake. This last appearance is owing, I suppose, to the frost, which prevents the water from running off.

"The few trees by the cottage, at the base of the rock on which you had placed a seat, have changed their situation, but are not destroyed. Harvey wanted, when I was there, to go into the house to fetch out some trifling articles, but I dissuaded him; and very well that I did, for soon after, the wall to the west sunk into the ground. What damage is done besides that which the house has suffered, I cannot say.

The whole surface, however, has undergone a complete change, and at present there are every where chasms that a horse or a cow might sink into and disappear."

AYTON ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

AYTON was the lordship of Gilbert, who, in the reign of Henry the First, assumed the name of Ayton. The heir of this family, in the reign of Edward the Second, inherited, in the right of his mother, the estates of William lord Vesci, who died without issue. From this family it came, by marriage with the heiress, into the possession of Henry de Bromflete; and, by the same mode of inheritance, it became the property of the family of Clifford, of which four lords successively, father, son, grandson, and great grandson, were slain in battle: the last of these was John lord Clifford, who had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry de Bromflete, and by her left issue two sons and a daughter. Henry, the eldest of the sons, was very young when his father was slain at Ferrybridge, in the Lancastrian cause. The House of York being victorious, and established on the throne, the life of young Clifford was in danger: his mother, in order to provide for his safety, placed him in a secure retreat at Londesborough, with a shepherd who had married her nursemaid, charging the woman to bring him up as her own child; and, at the same time, she sent Richard, her other son, into the Netherlands. Being examined respecting her children, she answered, that she had sent them abroad to be educated, but did not know whether they were living or dead. This

answer was satisfactory for the time; but a report afterwards reaching the court, that young Clifford was alive, his mother, apprehensive of his safety, caused him to be removed, together with the shepherd, to a farm in Scotland. On the accession of Henry the Eighth to his throne, this young nobleman was restored to the honors and estates of his ancestors, and rose to distinguished eminence.

To one of the Bromflete family is assigned the founding and endowing of Ayton Abbey; but small remains of which are at present to be seen, and no records respecting it of any extent are known to exist.

FRESHWATER,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

FRESHWATER is a small, but ancient, village, in the Isle of Wight, and situated on a flat beach, not far from the foot of Afton Down, the summit of which is more than five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and from which one of the finest prospects, on or from the island, is to be seen. The church is old, but contains nothing very remarkable.

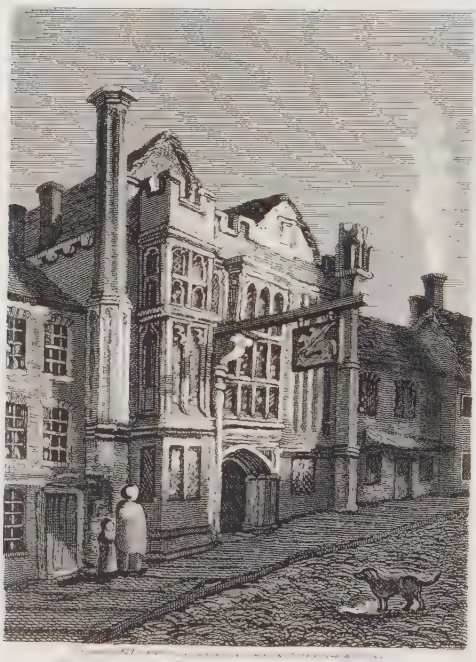
Freshwater Cave, which can be entered only at low water, is an excavation made beneath a lofty cliff by the constant assaults of the sea: the entrance is rather narrow, but the depth is forty yards, and the passage is strewed with fragments of rock, while the roof is hung with terrific masses, threatening to fall every moment. A lofty rugged arch admits light to its inmost recesses, and thus lessens the horrors of the scene.

Freshwater cliffs terminate in the Needle Rocks, about three miles from the village. On the land side, these cliffs present only the appearance of the common downs of the island; but from the beach they appear in all the tremendous majesty of perpendicular precipices furrowed by repeated landslips, and assailed by the incessant beating of the sea.

At the season of incubation, Freshwater cliffs are frequented by large flocks of sea-fowl, particularly the puffin, the razor-bill, the quillemot, and the cormorant; and, though

few can look over the edge of these tremendous precipices, the inhabitants find means to rob the birds that breed here of their eggs and young, by letting themselves down with ropes.

These immense masses of chalk rock finely contrast with variegated tints of the less-lofty cliffs of Allum Bay, the most western inlet on the north side of the island. The prospects on all sides are interesting beyond the powers of description.



The Inn at Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

GLASTONBURY INN,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE town of Glastonbury is situated one hundred and twenty-six miles from London, twenty-seven from Bristol, twenty-six from Bath, and five from Wells: it is nearly encompassed with rivers, and was of old called the Isle of Avalon.

This town, whilst under the protection of its abbots, was a parliamentary borough; but it lost that privilege at the death of Abbot Whiting, in the year 1539. It is now a town corporate, governed by a mayor, justice, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgesses. It consists of six streets, and has two parish churches; that at the upper end of the town is a most beautiful specimen of English architecture, adorned with many figures in niches, elegantly sculptured; one Presbyterian meeting-house, and one for Quakers; two alms-houses, one for the men, and the other for the women, with a chapel belonging to each; and a free school for thirty boys.

The principal inns are the White Hart and the George, the latter of which is the Post and Excise Office: it is likewise a fine old stone building, and known traditionally by the name of the Abbots' Inn, where anciently the pilgrims, who visited the shrine of St. Joseph at the Abbey of Glastonbury, were wont to lodge. It possesses at present much of

its original form and appearance, and has suffered less dilapidation than any other building at all allied to the Abbey.

The chief manufactures of Glastonbury are worsted-stocking scribbling, and that of silk : its market is on Wednesday, and annual fairs are held on Wednesday in Easter week, Sept. 19th, Oct. 10th, and the Monday week next after St. Andrew's day.

Engraved by [illegible]

Hussey Tower, near Boston Lincolnshire

Published [illegible] Proprietors [illegible] W. Clarke [illegible]

HUSSEY TOWER, NEAR BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS portion of what was once a large and magnificent pile, stands near the south-east quarter of the Borough Town of Boston, the most considerable sea-port in the county of Lincoln, situated on the river Witham, five miles from the sea, in that division of the county styled Holland, one hundred and fifteen miles north from London, and thirty-six south-east from Lincoln.

The period when this building was erected, is now very uncertain: we have no records respecting it, and nothing but its style of architecture to direct us: from some of its most ornamental parts, we are inclined to set it down as being built about the time of Henry the Seventh; but there are other portions of it which give it an earlier date. The person who founded it is also equally lost in the obscurity of time; and but little more is known of it, than that it was

the dwelling-place of the unfortunate lord Hussey, who suffered decapitation in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and that from him it took the name of Hussey Tower.

It is very probable, that but a few years can elapse before the last remains of this once-extensive pile will be swept from the face of the earth, as almost every day increases the dilapidations it suffers, both wilful and accidental.

THE TOMB OF RICHARD CHARNOCK,

HULCOTE CHURCH, BEDFORDSHIRE.

HULCOTE, in the hundred of Manshead, and deanery of Flitt, is a very small village on the borders of Buckinghamshire, about eleven miles south-west of Bedford. The manor belonged anciently to the Firmbands and Wydvilles, and at a later period to a branch of the Charnocks of Lancashire, who settled at Hulcote in the reign of Henry the Seventh or Henry the Eighth. John Charnock, esq. of Hulcote, was created a baronet in 1661. The title became extinct by the death of sir Villiers Charnock in 1779. In consequence of the marriage of two of his sisters with the Harveys of Chilton, in Bucks, the manor-house of Hulcote is now the joint property of five ladies of that family. The old manor-house, built by Richard Charnock in the reign of queen Elizabeth, has lately been pulled down. This Richard Charnock was three times sheriff for the county; he rebuilt the parish church of Hulcote at his own expense. The inscription on his monument is as follows:—

"Here lyeth Interred the Body of Richard Chernocke, Esq. Sonne and Heire of Robert Chernocke. Here Remember he had Two Wives, the Firste named Mary Pothenam, Daughter of Sir Geo. Pothenam, of Shenfield, in Hamchire, Knight, by her He had

issue 6 Sonnes & 8 Daughters; the 2nd Wife named Avdrey Tradsorn, Daughter of William Tradsorn, of Elton, in the Countye of Chester, Esq."

There are several other memorials, besides this monument, of this family, in Hulcote church.

WOOTTON CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

Wootton, or Watton, is a small, but delightful village, in the Isle of Wight, and is situated partly in a valley, and partly on the side of an opposing hill: an estuary between, advances nearly three quarters of a mile into the land, shaded on the brink by the knotty oaks of Friestone Wood. The most woody part of the island here presents itself to view, and the scene is altogether enchanting when the tide is in. Portsmouth and Spithead are seen in the distance; and, during the late war with France, so many ships were almost continually in sight, that no prospect on earth could be more gratifying to an English heart and eye.

The church is small, but very ancient, evidently of Saxon origin; its south entrance contains the zigzag ornament in a circular receding arch, and is remarkable for its extreme freshness, having all the appearance of a very recent execution.

Not far from this village, upon the point of an eminence called Fernhill, is the elegant seat of the late Charles Shute, esq. It is built in the form of a Gothic church, and commands very extensive prospects. Near to this residence is Wootton Farm: the farm-house, which has been formerly

much larger than at present, is the remains of an old mansion; and, although scarcely noticed by travellers in quest of the fine or picturesque scenery of this island, is nevertheless one of the most desirable stations for prospects.

BINSTEAD CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

THE small, retired, and beautiful village of Binstead, contains but few inhabitants, the number not exceeding one hundred and eighty. The church is ancient. Over the key-stone of the north door there is a very rude piece of sculpture, certainly of high antiquity, and many conjectures concerning what it is intended to represent have been hazarded; it has also been the ground-work of some very entertaining, curious, as well as superstitious, traditions; but the reality of the intentions of the sculptor are still buried in obscurity. The most probable conjecture is, that it is one of those uncouth, nondescript figures, without any apparent meaning, which the architects of the Saxon and Norman times delighted to exhibit on key-stones and friezes.

Binstead is but small, and contains but few memorials of the "olden times;" from it there is a most delightful prospect of the Mother-bank, and part of the coast of Hampshire. The parsonage-house is remarkable for its retired situation, surrounded with scenery calculated to elevate the mind of its reverend occupier.

——— "Meditation here
May think down hours to moments. Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And learning wiser grow without her books."

NEWCHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

NEWCHURCH is a large and populous town, in the Isle of Wight, famed for its salubrious and pleasant situation, commanding most interesting views into the interior of the island. It is about one mile from Knighton. The entrance into it is up a hill rather steep, and without any pretensions to those picturesque beauties, which discover themselves from some parts of the town. The church is old, but not very interesting; and there is nothing peculiarly remarkable, or out of the common line, in the appearance or construction of the houses; and yet, upon the whole, but few villages possess that pleasing and interesting appearance to be met with in Newchurch.

Among the multitude of pleasing views from this town, that from the church-yard claims pre-eminence; looking from thence, the hills of Gatcombe appear to join those of Arreton, and, blending with Knighton, terminate with Culver cliffs. The valley for the foreground of the view is delightfully relieved by Knighton House, the seat of Mr. Bisset, a fine old building of gray stone, but of very irregular form. Few would imagine that so charming a spot

could be found in so recluse a dale, and receive any assistance from the hand of art.

Knighton House, though ancient, exhibits much taste and judgment in its construction.

Langley Chapel, near East Bourne, Sussex

LANGLEY CHAPEL,

EAST BOURNE, SUSSEX.

LANGLEY CHAPEL is a small sequestered building, situated in one of the hamlets of East Bourne, and has long been disused for purposes of divine worship, and converted into comfortable residences for some poor people.

Not far from the chapel, at Langley Point, are two forts, lately erected on the beach, for the protection of the coast; and on Anthony Hill, an eminence about a mile behind them, is a battery of heavy cannon. On the same side are extensive barracks, and from Langley Point eastward, the coast is defended by martello towers.

Dr. Tabor, of Lewes, in this county, a learned antiquary of the last century, laboured to prove the neighbourhood of East Bourne to be the *Anderida* of the Notitia, the *Anderisio* of Ravennas, the *Andredecestre* of Huntingdon, and the *Mecredesburn* where Ella defeated the Britons, in the year 472. In his opinion, with which Dr. Ward agrees, its name ought to be Esburn, instead of East Bourne. The foundations of ancient buildings are frequently turned up by the plough in different parts of the parish. The most remarkable discovery of this kind was made in 1717, in a meadow about a mile and a half south-east of the village, where a Roman pavement of plain chequer-work, a bath, and other remains of Roman times, were found. The pavement, which

was a little more than a foot beneath the surface, was 17 feet 4 inches long, and 11 feet broad, and entirely composed of white and brown tesseræ. The bath was 16 feet long, 5 feet 9 inches broad, and 2 feet 9 inches deep. From the rubbish with which the pavement was immediately covered, and the bath filled, it was evident that the building to which they belonged must have been destroyed by fire.

TODDINGTON CHURCH,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THIS church is a handsome Gothic structure; the frieze on the outside is decorated with various grotesque figures of animals. The north and south transcepts, belonging to the lord of the manor, are in a most shameful state of dilapidation. Some curious and very ancient tombs are contained in the south transcept, but greatly mutilated, and intermingled with sculptured ornaments, and the accumulated filth of many years.

Toddington is situated in the hundred of Manshead, and was formerly a considerable market town. The market was originally held on Thursday, by grant from king Henry the Third, in 1218, but afterwards changed to Saturday. It declined by degrees, and has of late been wholly discontinued; the market-house has been pulled down, and the materials sold.

The manor of Toddington was given, by William the Conqueror, to Ernulfus de Hesdin, ancestor of the earls of Perch, on the death of Thomas the last earl, in 1216; his heir, the bishop of Chalons, sold it to William Mareshall, earl of Pembroke: Eleanor, widow of William Mareshall, earl of Pembroke (sister of Henry the Third), held it in dower in 1231.

In the year 1443, an hospital was founded at Toddington, in honour of St. John the Baptist, by sir John Broughton, for

three poor men, and a master or chaplain, who were to pray for the souls of Thomas Peyvie, (some time lord of the manor at Toddington,) and Margaret his wife, and their ancestors. Sir John Milner was the last master of this hospital, which was dissolved by the lord warden Cheney, but without license from the king; it was seized in consequence by the crown, and afterwards granted to the Cheney family.

ROMAN ALTAR,

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE subject under description was found either at Great or Little Chester, and was an altar erected to the Syrian Goddess. Deî Syria is one of Cybeles' names, who is usually called the Mother of the Gods. Lucian, among the ancients, and Selden, among the moderns, have professedly treated on the subject of this Deity; and sir Isaac Newton says, it is one of the names of Venus. Some portion of the inscription is still very plain, such as the letters in the first line, C A L P in the second, and part of A G in the third; but the other part is defaced, and the altar otherwise much mutilated. The inscription, according to Camden, who saw the altar when entire, was as follows:—

"DEAE SVRI †
AE SVB CALP
VRNIO AGR
ICOLALEG· AVG
PR· PR· A· LICINIVS
CIEMENSPR AEF
III· A· IOR."

Camden has omitted the Cross at the end of the first line, which is visible on the stone. Calphurnius Agricola was

proprietor or lieutenant at the station Vindolana, or Little Chester, under Marcus Aurelius. This was one of the Roman Antiquities presented to Trinity College, by sir John Cotton.

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